NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFOFNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WEBSTER AT NEW ORLEANS.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Details of the Copy-Right Treaty. PROGRESS OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

Important Amendment Offered by Judge Douglas.

FORTY SENATORS PLEDGED TO ITS SUPPORT.

LAND FOR A RATEROAD IN MINNESOTA. Debate on Agricultural Matters in the House.

\$530 000 Inperinted for the Porchast of the New York Assay Office Buildings.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Way in Which New York Streets are Opened.

Proceedings of Other State Legislatures. FOUR PEOPLE BURNED TO DEATH IN TOLEDO.

Raifroad Accident --- Cold Weather, die., die., die.

The News from California. New ORIERANS, Fob. 6, 1864.
The steamship Daniel Webster, from San Juau, Nicaragus, arrived at the Belize at 4 o'clock this (Monday)

She brings dates from California to the 15th January, one hundred and twenty passengers, and \$13,000 speci-

The passage from San Francisco has occupied only 20% days.

The San Francisco markets continued overstocked, and

were heavy, and prices depressed. Flour of good branks was selling at \$11 a \$12. Lumber at \$60, with a limited

very little gold was consequently coming in.

The strauship Sierra Nevada connected with the Danie

Webster, and brought down \$1,000,000 in gold.

The following vessels had arrived at San Francisco: Clipper ships Skylark, Jacob Bell, Sweepstakes, tenthern Criss, Wild Pigeon, and tark Orlea, from New York; ship Winged Arrow, Frings Fish, Bowdish, Juniper, Arab., "Tal-lahasses," (probably Tolasser, from N York) and Flying Ar-row, from Beston.

The Copyright Trenty.

Washington, Feb. 7, 1854.
The copyright treaty is now in the hands of all the Senators. It was reported to the Senate, in executive sea sion, a week or two ago. It has been printed with the smendment submitted by Mr. Everett. I send you a copy of the treety:-

CONVENTION BETWEEN BER BRITANNIC MAJESTY AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT. Her Majesty, the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Precident of the United States of America, being equally desirous of extending in each country the enjoyment of copyright to works of literature and the fine arts, which may be first published in the other, her Britaunio Majesty and the President of the United States have deemed it expedient to conclude a

special convention for that purpose, and have therefore named as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:— Her Majesty, the Quren of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, John James Crampton, Eeq., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-

And the President of the United States, Edward Ere

rett, Secretary of State of the United States-Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:-

ARTICLE I. From and after the date on which, according to the provisions of Article XI., the present convention shall come into operation, the authors of works of literature or of art, to whom the laws of either of the two countries do now or may hereafter give the right of property, of copyright shall be entitled to exercise that right in the territories of the other of such countries for the same term and to the same extent as the authors of works the same nature if published in such other country, would therain be entitled to exe cise such right, so that the republication or piracy in either country, of any f literature or of art, published in the other, sha be dealt with in the same manner as the republication or piracy of a work of the same nature first published is such other country; and so that such authors in the on country shall have the same remodies before the courts of justice in the other country, and shall enjoy in that other country the same protection against piracy and unanthor ized republications as the law now does or may hereafte grant to authors in that country. The term "works o literature or of art," employed at the beginning of this article, shall be understood to comprise publications books, of dramatic works, of musical compositions, of drawing, of painting, of sculpture, of engraving, of litho graphing, and of any other works whatever of literature the fine arts. The lawful representatives of assigns of authors, composers, painters, sculptors, or engravers, shall in all respects epjoy the same rights which by the present convention are granted to the authors, composers, painters, sculptors, or engravers

ARTICLE II. The stipulations of the preceding article shall also be applicable to the representation of dramatic works and to the performance of musical compositions, in so far as the laws of each of the two countries are or shall be an plicable in this respect to dramatic and musical works first publicly represented or performed therein. It is nederstood that the protection stipulated by the present artisle is not intended to prohibit fair imitations, or adap tation of dramatic works to the stage in England and the United States respectively, but is only meant to preven ciratical reproductions. The question whether a work is an imitation or a piracy shall in all cases be decided by the courts of justice of the respective countries, according to the laws in force in each.

The importation into and the sale in either of the tw countries, of piratical copies of works which are protected from piracy under Article I. of the present convention, are prohibited, whether such piratical copies originate in the country where the work was published, or in any other

ARTICLE IV. In the event of an infraction of the provisions of the foregoing articles, the piratical works or articles shall be dealt with in each country according to the laws which now exist, or may hereafter exist, in that country, in respect to such works or articles; and the persons who may have committed such infraction shall be liable in each ocuntry to the penalties and actions which are or may be prescribed by the laws of that country for such offsaces committed in respect of a work or production of home

ARTICLE V. assigns, shall be entitled in either country to the protes-tion stipulated by the preceding articles, nor shall copyright be claimable in either country, unless the work shall have been registered in the manner following-that is to

Tolted States, it must be registered at the Hall of the Spany of Sistioners, in Loudon.
24. If the work be one that has first appeared in the

cominions of her Britannic Majesty, it must be registered

at the Department of State in Washington.

No person shall be entitled to such protection as afere mid, unless he shall have duly complied with the law and regulations of the respective countries in regard to

the work in respect of which such protection may be claimed. With regard to books, maps, prints, or musi-cal publications, no person shall be entitled to such protection unless he shall have delivered gratuitously at one or other of the places mentioned above, as the case may be, one copy of the best edition, and printed and publish ed, or in the best state, in order to its being deposited at the place appointed for that purpose in each of the two countries; that is to say, in Great Britain at the Bettiet Museum, in London, and in the United States at the De

partment of State, Washington In every case, the formality of deposit and registration must be fulfilled within three months after the first publication of the work in the other country. In regard to the work published in parts, (provided that a period exceeding six mouths shall not intervene between the publication of the parts,) the period of three months shall not begin to run until the date of the publication of the last part; but the author or his representatives may, if they choose, register each part as a separate work.

A certified copy of the entry in the register book of the Company of Stationers in London shall conter within the Sritish dominions the explusive right of republication, until a better right shall have been established by any

other purty before a court of justice.

The cartifacte given nother the laws of the United Shries, maying the registration of any work in that country, chall be wall for the same purpose throughout the territories of the United States.

A certificate or certified copy of the registration of any work so registered in either country shall, if required, be derivered at the time of registration; and such certificat shall state the exact date at which the registration wa

The charge for the registration of a single work under the England, nor twenty-five cents in the United States; and the further charge of a certificate of such registration shall not exceed the sum of five shillings in Englan d, nor one dollar in the United States.

ARTICLE VI.

It is hereby agreed by the two high contracting parties, that if a work be published in either cenatry, and the copyright thereof secured by registration under the provision of the present treaty such work shall have been published in either country at different prices, then such author, his representa tives or assigns shall publish, or permit to be published, in the other country an edition of such work not more expensive than the cheapest of the said two or three editions published in his own country; and it is agreed that the publication of each edition shall be made within twelve months after the first publication of the work in the country where it was first published.

ARTICLE VII.

With regard to any article other than books, prints, maps and musical publications, in respect to which pro-tection may be claimable under article I. of the present convention, it is agreed that any other mode of registration than that prescribed in article V., which is or may b applicable by law in one of the two countries to any work or article first published in such country, for the purpose of affording protection to copyright in such work or ar-ticle, thall be extended on equal terms, to similar work or article first published in the other sountry.

ARTICLE VIII. In order to facilitate the execution of the present con vention, the high contracting parties engage to communicate to each other the laws and regulations which may hereafter be established in their respective territories with respect to copyright in works or productions protested by the atipulations of the present convention. ARTICLEUX

The stipulations of the present convention shall in no way effect the right which each of the two high con tracting parties expressly reserves to itself, of controlling or of prohibition, by recensures of legislation or of inter nal police, the sale, circulation, representation or exhibition of any work or production in regard to which either country may deem it expedient to exercise that right.

Nothing in this convention shall be construed to affect the right of either of the two high contracting parties to prohibit the importation into its own domintons of such books as, by its internal laws or under engagements with other States, are or may be declared to be piracies or infringements of copyright. ARTICLE XI.

The present convention shall come into operation from and after a day to be fixed upon by the two high contracting parties on the exchange of the ratifications se shall be given beforehand, in each country, of the day which may be so fixed upon, and the stipulations of the convention shall apply only to works or articles

from the day on which it may come into operation; and if neither party shall, twelve months before the expira tion of the said period of five years, give notice of its in tention to terminate its operation, the convention shall continue in force a year longer, and so on from year to

party for its termination.

The high contracting parties, however, reserve to them selves the power of making by common consent, in this convention, any medifications which may not be inconsistent with its spirit and principles, and which experience of its working may show to be desirable.

ARTICLE XII. The present convention shall be notified, and the ratifi cations shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be within twelve months of the day of signature.

sizzed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective The amendment provides, as you are aware, that the retection afforded by the treaty to foreign authors shall

In witness where of the respective pleni potentiaries hav

apply only to their books reprinted in the country where the protection is sought and the works are sold. Several Senators intend speaking on both sides, for and against the treaty when it comes up for debate, and there no reason to believe the subject will be soon dis

The Nebraska Bill in the Senate.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENT—FORTY SENATORS IN FAVOR
OF THE MEASURE, Etc.
Judgo Douglas's amendment to the Nebraska Kansas

At the end of the fourteenth section, "Except the eighth section, the Misseuri act, which, being inconsistent with the principles of non intervention by Congress with slavery in the Staffs and territories, as recognised by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the Compromies measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void, it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exaled it increfrent, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States."

Before the meeting of the Senate this morning, the Judge submitted the amendment to upwards of forty fenators, who all approved of it.

The opponents of the bill in the Senate cannot muster more than seventeen votes out of sixty-one-that is, upon the calculation that General Cass will vote for it, which

s his present determination. Messrs. Baiger, Bell, and Clayton have given in their

Mr. Houston, of Texas, will probably be the only South orn man who will vote against the measure.

> THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

WARMINGTON, Feb. 7, 1851.

Mr. WALKER, (dem) of Wis., presented petitions aver of paving Pennsylvania avenue with the Ru payament.

tions in favor of a railroad on Pennsylvania avenue. GRANT OF LAND FOR A RAILEGAD IN MINNESOTA.

Mr. Joseph (dem) of lows, moved to take up the bil granting alternate sections of public land, for twelvtiles wide, to Minne ota, to aid that territory in the son truction of a railroad therein. Agreed to.

The bill was explained. The road is to be three hunfred miles long, and the quantity of land granted is one

million of acres. The bill was passed.
The bill regulating the contingent fund of the Senate,
returned from the Home, was taken up. The question
ending was on receding from that part of the bill giving

the Secretary of the Serate one thousand dollars a difficu-al salary. The Serate did recede, and the bill was presed. LAND NOR A MAIRCAGE IN LOUDIANA.

The bill granting lad to Lourisiana to aid in the con-struction of a railroad from Algiers, opposits New Orleans, to the Sabine river, was taken up, doubted till I o'clook, and then postponed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of MIENTERAR BILL.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of
Mr. Douglas, (dem) of file, moved to amend the fourteenth section of the bill, by attiting out these works in
re-traces to the eighth section of the Missouri act"which was superseded by the principles of the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures,
and is hereby declared inspersive"—and it of meet in heathereof the following—"which being inconsistent with
the principles of non-intervention by Congress with stavery to the States and Territories, as recognized by the
legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise
measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void, it being the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate always into any Terribory or State, not to exclude it
therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free
to form and regulate their demestic institutions in their
own way, subject only to the constitution of the United
States."

Mr. Evenur, (whig.) of Mass, said that before any
vote was taken be desired an opportunity of expressing
his views on the bill, and to explain the grounds on

Mr. Evzuerr, (whig.) of Mass, said that before any vole was taken be feated an opportunity of expressing his views on the bill, and to explain the grounds on which he had not been able to give his support either in committee, or in the Senate, to the bill as reported, or as it would read if amended as now preposed. He had so purpose to enter into any claborate discussion of the feating in the senate in th

time to examine, if the bill could be postponed till tomorrow.

Mr. Dorglass said he had no disposition to hurry this
bill through without debate. Foll opportunity had been
aftered for discussion and examination. The statement
saintle had appeared in the papers that he had intended to
force the bill through on Saterday last, was untrue. It
did not follow that because the Secator from Massachusatis was not prepared to go oo, that those others whose
avocation it was to be always ready to discuss these questions, were not ready. It had been around in the papers
opposed to the bill, that the policy of the enemies of this
bill was to postpore it day after day. As this policy had
been openly avound, it became the friends of the bill to
resist it. He weald be glad to have it understood that a
vote would be taken on Saturday next.

Mr. Bousron, (dem.) of Texas, said he desired to express his views on the subject before any vote was taken.
He was however, as well propared to vote now as he
would be at any time. As it appeared there was a large
majority in favor of the bill, he thought its friends might
extend all liberality of discussion to the minority. He
had no design of opposing the bill by delay or postponament.

Mr. Gwm. (dem.) of Cal., suggested that the friends of

had no design or opposing the bill by delay or postponement.

Mr Gwm, (dem.) of Cal., suggested that the friends of
the bill should go on and perfect it by amendment, and
then have a debate on it.

Mr. Evaneur said he desired to examine this amend-

Mr. Everent said he desired to examine this amendment.

Mr. Rusk, (dem.) of Texas, moved a postponement of
the bill.

Mr. Smastian. (dem.) of Ark., suggested that the Committee on Indian Affairs had several amendments to offer.

Mr. Douglas withdrew, temporarily, his amendment.

Mr. Emastian offered several amendments from the Indian Committee relative to the administration of Indian
affairs in the Territory. All of which were adopted.

Mr. Douglas moved to strike out all the appropriations
contained in the bill, which was agreed to. He then
renewed his previous amendment, and the bill was post
poned.

Lands for Michigan Rallander.

poned.

The bill granting land to Michigan to aid in the construction of railroads therein, was taken up and debated till after 4 o'clock, when the denate adjourned.

House of Representatives. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1854.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the

Deficiercy Appropriation bill. Mr. CLARK, (dem.) of Mich., offered an amendment appropriating ten thousand dollars for the collection of agricultural statistics and propuring seeds, to be paid out of the Patent Office fund. He explained, that foreign governments have sent seeds to the Patent Office, and this amount was now necessary to coable that bureau to reciprocate. The five thousand dollars appropriated last year was totally inadequate. He thought this great in terest, which, without protestion, has protected all interests, and which furnishes employment to four-fifths of our population, may with great propriety ask for this small amount, that the Commissioner of Patents may furnish steds for early distribution, as well as to collect agricultural statistics. No better use could be made of a portion of the funds, or one more acceptable to the great body of our citizens, than to improve and increase the products of the soil. He had intended to sek a larger

products of the soil. He had intended to sak a larger appropriation, but the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, with whom he had consulted, thought it was not proper to ask more for seed to be distributed during the coming month.

Mr. Jones, (cem.) of Tenn, said it seemed to him that those who had had any experience in this thing of getting seeds from the Patent office, must know that of all the humbugs practised by Congress this is one of the boldest. It was one of the most perfect humbugs ever got up by Congress and the Patentoffice combined. Of all the seed Congress and the Patentoffice combined. Of all the seeds distributed by the Patentoffice, perhaps not one package of ten will over come up from the ground, and not more than one-tenth of those which do come up ever prove beneficial to the regions to which they are sent. He agreed with the gentleman entirely that it is hundable and praiseworthy to protect and improve the agricultural in terests of the country. But how can this best be cone? By leaving individuals to select and pay for their own seed. An appropriation to buy seeds is, is effect, an electioneering fund for the members of Congress. They send them to their favories, whils the great body of people have to pay for them. It was a system of favoritises and partiality which should not be practised or recognised by this government.

his government.

The CHAISMAN (Mr. Seymour) put the question on the

The CRAIMAN (Mr. Seymonr) put the question on the amendment
Mr. Huar, (dem.) of La., complained that several gentlemen wished to address the Chair but were prevented owing to the rapidity of the Casirman in putting the question. He asked for his due privileges.

The CRAIMAN replied the privilege would be given.
Mr. TAYLON, (whig) of Ohio, said that during the last five or six years he had received seeds from the Patent Office which were of great value. Wheatfrom the Medicinarean, Californis, and various parts of Europe, by being transplanted here, had introduced a more useful produce than we have at home. At all events the seeds had primpted experiments, and they thus did good. The Secretary of the Treasury had estimated fifty one millions for ibe support of the army and navy and other branches of government for the next year, and certainly this pating um of ten thousand dollars would not be denied for agriculture. He was in fayor of an agricultural buryan, the establishment of which has been recommended by all the Presidents.

the creation of which has been recommended by all the Presidents.

Mr. Housron, (dem.) of Ala., said he would speak for one agricultural part of the country. It is now too late to sow seeds in the South and Southwest, and he suggested whether it would not be better to suce of the administration of the most fall.

Mr. Saga, (whis) of N. V.

next fall.

Mr. Raga (whig) of N. Y., said if any people more than another were entitled to the protection of Congress, I was the agriculturist and farmer. Instead of decreasing he would increase the appropriation. The gentlema from Tennesses (Mr. Jones) said this was a humbing sys-tem. If so, there were greater humbings legislated on it

tion. If so, there were greater numbugs legislated on in this hall.

Mr. Huar remarked that if it was too late to servi one part of the constry with seeds, was that a good reason why the other should not be supplied? Should that keep us from doing right? When he heard the riemdally of the greatleman from Alabama expressed, he distrusted it. Congress is because to promote the interests of agriculture, and this is the way to do it.

Mr. Hetteros said the gentleman might entertain what-ever opinion he pleased relative to his friendship. He presumed other gentleman understood he did not oppose the amendment. He merely made the suggestion which he thought was proper.

the amendment. He merely made the suggestion which he thought was proper.

Er. Class repeated that the different European governments had rent seeds and bulbs to the Patent Office for distribution, and thus an obligation was imposed upon it to reciprocate, and this appropriation is to carry out the

distribution, and thus an obligation was imposed upon it to reciprocate, and this appropriation is to carry out that object.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn, said the gentleman had given one of the best reacons which, to his mind, was conclusive against the proposition, and that was, the Commissioner of Patents has agreed to interchange seeds with foreign governments—thereby he has incurred a responsibility which is not authorized by law. For one, he did not intend to vote to occupy with the obligation of any executive officer, from the Freedent down, who has contracted it without the authority of the law.

Whire the mathematical down, who has contracted it without the authority of the law.

Whire the authority of the law.

Mr. Granter Surra, (abolitionist) of N. Y., said, no doobt the farming interests would be greatly benefitted by the number of the products, but the question was whether government was the fix agent to do this. Sin firm belief was that government has nothing to do with this class of anhiests. In attempting to do this it would growly visitation of the products but the question was whether government was the fix agent to do this it would growly visitation of the anti-traceless limit to its own work it does that work well, and when it departs from its true and only province, there is again.

one sed another; therefore he hoped the amendment would fail.

Mr. Warn, (free scil) of Ohio, said that government could not be better employed at present than in promot-ing the sgrioultural interest which lies at the foundation of its prosperity. This government undertakes to uphold

everything but agriculture, while it has established the paient office to retre the purpose of mechanical industry. He represented an agricultural oscope, who were anxiona that government excude not to promote their best intercate. Commence is fostered by a subsidiaring the steam marine of the country, and this kind of proceeding general marine of the country, and this kind of proceeding general marine the second of the second part is thand into the transmry, and recklessly scatter the money of the people, while the gentlemen are parsimoniston as to agriculture. Mr. McNumars, (dem.) of Va., was grateful to the gentlemen let taking care of the agricultural interest. He represented an agricultural community, but thought the appropriation rather extravagent. It is too tate in the season to scatter seeds, four fifths of which will not sprout

special to center seeds, four fifths of which will not sprout

Mr. Middlewarder (whig) of Pa., supported the amendment, coming from an agricultural district in which he knew that the seeds from the Patent office had been of great benefit. Formers the farmers were looked upon an unworthy of attention, but this horset and industrious class are now respected as they deserved to be.

Mr. Camperli, (free soil waig) of Ohio, was in favor of the proposition. He could not concur in the remarks of the gen leman from New York (fir. Smith.) It is the duty of government to protect agricultural and industrial strial arts. He disliked to see awant of harmony among the friends of freedom of any party. This is a time when they ought to cultivate harmony. He glocid tagret to see that party burst up on the seed question. (Laughter.)

they consists outstate namency. He glovid regret to see that party burst up on the seed question. (Laughter.)

Mr. Simmons (whig) of N. Y., said the Bouns would recollect the south has profited by receiving germs of rice and colton from shroad, even from the East Inclina. The promotion of such exchanges is a kind of regulation of commerce. He supposed some gentlemen would be coming forward with their grammars and distinguishes to prove such an appropriation as the amendment proposes is unconstitutional. Government receives all the revauus from dutter on imports and the public lands, amounting to fifty millions annually. It discourages the power to make internal improvements, and is trying to throw on other localities that duty by bounage duties, while at the same time it sends examiners abount to search for ame note or carner in Sou in America or Asia for a consult of fill his pockets with the public money; but the Sintes are to do everything without tands.

Mr. FLORENCE (dem.) of Pal., said that there was in his district the richest next of land for supplying the Philadelphia market with vegetables. It was called Parayunas, and was renowned in the political history of Pannsylvania, insammels as it gave him a mejority of votes to seat him to Corgress.

A VOICE.—A pretty groot vegetable specimen. (Laugh.)

A VOICE.—A pretty good vegetable specimen. (Laugh ter)

Ar VOICE.—A pretty good vegetable specimen. (Laugh ter)

Mr FLORENCE—The people get no protection on G M's earth but the little pittance of seeds. He did not like innovations; yet he thought he should vote for the Nersaka hill, but he did not care much for the amendments. He stood flat footed on the constitution, but this had nothing to do with seeds. (Laughter.) He repeated he wanted to distribute seeds among the neskers to enable them to improve their vegetable products, now the best in the Philadelphis markets.

Mr. FRAIT, (dean) of Count, said this seemed to be a fruitful theme of debate, and affords political capital to those who talk for Buncousbe. Allgare friendly to agriculture, while professing to be economists. It is said "time is money." Would it not, then, be as well to vote the money at once and save that amount in time.

VOICES — "Yes"—"yes"—"question"—"question."

Mr. CLARK'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. CLARK'S amendment was adopted. o Corgress.

A Voice.—A pretty good vegetable specimen. (Laugh

VOICES — "Yea"—"yea"—" question." "question." Mr. Chark's amendment was adopted.

Mr. HAWEN (whig) of N. J., offered an amendment, appropriating five hundred and thirty thousand dollars to purchase its New York Assay Office buildings. He referred to the Scoretary of the Transury's report on finances. Last year the Scoretary was directed to produce proper buildings and machinery for that office. The Secretary tells us he has leaded the buildings for fifteen years, at the annual rent of fifty three thomsand dollars, which, at the end of that term, would amount to seven hundred and time y-five thousand dollars. Each lease contains a provision that government may have the privilege of purchasing the buildings and the grounds at any time within two years, for five hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The Committee of Ways and Means thought it would be wise to purchase at once, and thereby save two hundred and sixty five thousand dollars.

Mr. Florance submitted that the amendment was not in order, because it was not withfur the meaning of deficiencies, for which the bill under consideration provides. THE CHARLMAN overfuled the point, and was sustained by the committee.

Mr. Florance said the expenditure was wasteful and extravagual; for the purpose of an Assay Office smaller buildings would ansace; and further opposed the amendment.

Mr. Joses, of Tean, advocated the amendment on the

ent. Mr Jones, of Term, advocated the amendment on the

Mr. Jones, of Term, advocated the amendment on the ground of economy.

Mr. Fromence said if the contract was absolute he would not oppose the appropriation as government would save by the purchase, but nevertheless he thought it was extravagant to establish reducing in connection with an assay office in New York, when there are so many advantages in Palladelphia for these purposes.

The amendment was adopted.

Other amendments were acted on, but without concluding the consideration of the bill, the committee rose.

Mr. Florence moved for a reconsideration of the vote by which both Hunes struck from the invalid Pendon bill, the appropriation of two thousand eight hundred dollars for pensions of invalids, who were wounded on board of private armsed vessels during the last war with Great Britain Pending the motion, the House adjourned.

Affairs at the State Capital.

IONES' WOODS TO REMAIN PRIVATE PROPERTY -- PX CHES WOODS TO REMAIN PRIVATE PROPERTY—EX-CITEMENT IN THE SENATE CONCERNING NEW YORK COMPORATION COUNSEL—MR. DILLOW SUSTAINED —INCORPORATED MAMMOTH COMPANIES ON THE ERIE CANAL—MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS ON HARBOR OBSTRUCTION—COMPROMISE IN THE HOUSE—ASYLUM FOR INEBRIATES THOUGHT TO CONTAIN A BANK CHAPTER—ADJOURNMENT SURE YOR A WELL YEAR PETIDA. PRO

ALBANY, Feb. 7, 1854.

The bill taking the Jones' Woods for a public park, which was hurried through the last Legislature at the instance of Mr. Beekman, is about being repealed. The select committee of the Serate, Mesers. Spencer, Wil liams, and Robertson, to whom the repeal bill was referroe, made a unanimous report in favor, in writing, at considerable length, recommending that the Legislature take the back track and undo what was done at the last sension. So speculators cwaing lands in and about the roods, may relieve themselves from any further anxiety during the present generation, of realizing fortunes from

A day or two since Senator Whitney procured the pas rage of a resolution taking from the hands of the Judi coary Committee all papers, documents, petitions, remon fees of the Counsel for the Corporation of the City of

New York, and referred the same to the Standing Committee on Cities and Villages. As there was no objection, neither of the Judiciary Committee being present, the rescintion was adopted. This morning Senator M. H. Clark, Chairman on Cities and Villages, moved to recommit the Aforesaid papers to the Judiciary Committee, from whom they had been taken.

Mr. Whitney strongly opposed the motion. He said the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, from Whom they had been taken.

Mr. Whitney strongly opposed the motion. He said the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. W. Clark, informed bin that he (Mr. C) was not in favor of a law depriving a person of the fees of an office, so long as he held the chiec. Another member of the same committee (Mr. Hopkins) had also intimated the same thing. He was therefore desire on that the subject should be submitted to another committee, which had not prejudged the care. Helf a million of people are interested in having the fees of the Corporation Counsel reduced or out off, and if the matter is to be left in the hands of those who are exposed to reporting a bill, how can the people obtain reli-1?

Mr. Rehert, a treater of the Judiciary Committee,

ing the fees of the Corporation counsel reduced or cat of, and if the matter is to be left in the hands of those who are osposed to reporting a bill, how can the people obtain reli-t?

Mr. Rebert, a trember of the Judiciary Committee, stated that the committee had held several meetings upon the subject, but self-ther Mr. Weltney or any other person putitoring had appeared. Mr. Dillon was sent for, who net the committee at the time and class appointed, remained here two days, when he shally not the committee in presention of such facts as he abose to present, and then returned to the city of New York. The committee have not yet prepared a report, and it is more proposed to remove arms neally the papers from their passession, which, if done, will tully of the Senate to the loss of information which had thus far been procured. The papers were taken from the Judiciary Committee without their content, and if the Senate the remains the electronic test of the Senate the remains the electronic test of the Senate of t

mr. Roberts said the committee had arrived at no conclusion.

The question was then taken, and Mr. Clark's resolu-tion was adopted by a strong vote. So the whole matter is sgain in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, thre

lawyers, Wm. Clark, of Cayega; Jame C. Hopkins, of Saratega, whige; and Robert Levelog, of Jefferson, demoa-rate, Go on with opening your public parks, avenues,
tatteria.

Saratespa, whige; and Robert Leweing, of Seferson, demoorat. Go on with opening your public parks, avenues,
and astreets.

The Senate took up the bill incorporating companies
to nay igate the Eric canal. The bill was supported by
Mr. Po Dann, and opposed by Mr. Dickinson: It favors
great int, areats, and will not pass, allowing companies of
a million to be formed, without a stern opposition.

Mr. Broca, they harbor encroachments. Mr. Hatbhins
will make a m. monity report to morrow. So you rea the
question has tee, ones one with New York on the one side,
and Brocklyp on the other.

Not a word unto, "dd in the Senate concerning the incoming negroes of N. bracks, or the outgoing runsellers
in New York, they at that honorable body agree to adjourn over the consult.

When the House was thou committee yesterday after,
noon on the temperance bill, Mr. Sardons moved to take
it out of committee, and, teer it to a special committee of
seven to report complete.

When the House was to to a "blid by Mr. Mallery the dep preolous, so as to allow the cale."

by Mr. Mallery the dep preolous, so as to allow the cale.

The House took up the consult. I have a discussed until the
adjournment without taking a vote.

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Mr Aithen said there was nothing to the bill setting

Mr. Aithen said there was nothing: "a the bill sating forth its objects. He thought the wood actualed for "sompany." The stockhol dere under the bill will have power to speculate in costs or anything clee. He was in favor of recommitting the bill for the purpose of having fino reported as to mean, in any lum for insulating and nothing else. The object is a worthy and charitable one, but no bill like the one on buffer the committee could receive his assant never a worthy and committee could receive his assant never a worthy and committee could receive his assant never a worthy and the bry book company obtained charters for one purpose, and transacted business in an entirely different manner. The related business in an entirely different manner. The rail members became awakened, the committee rose, as a difficult of the committee rose, as difficulting this evening before a relations.

as presented is destined to dates.

Lodg: Kent is beturing this evening before a very large andlesse. In Association Hell. His subject is, "Early Recollections of Atbary."
The annual address before the State Medical Sa, tlety in to be delivered this evening, by Dr. J. S. Sprague.
The annual exhibition of the New York State. R. ultry Society is attracting an unusual degree of telepast. The display is exceedingly fine, and the exhibition in being visited by a large number of laddes and geatlemen this city and neighboring towns.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE. Senate.

TAXES IN NEW YORK CITY.

The bill amending the act relative to the assesse and collection of taxes in the city of New York, was re-

ported favorably. JONES' WOOD PARK. Mr. Spancan, (free soil) of New York, reported in favor of repealing the Jones' Wood Park act.

ADJOURNMENT. The concurrent resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature from the 10th to the 16th inst., was adopted.

HARBOR OF NEW YORK. Mr. Buoons, (whig) of New York, made a report in favor of the passage of some bill for the protection of the harber of New York. Mr. Hurcuss, (nat. dem.) of Brooklyn, made an ad-

harber of New York.

Mr. Hurchens, (cal. dem.) of Brooklyn, made an adverse report.

A RECES TO BE TAKEN.

The resolution to adjourn from the 10th to the 15th, after a debate, was adopted.

THE NEW YORK STREED.

Mr. M. H. CLARK, (whig) of Outario, offered a resolution discharging the Committee on Cities and Villages from the further consideration of the papers in relation to the opening of stream in New York, and referring the matter to the Judiclary Committee.

Mr. WHINENY, (whig) of N. Y. hoped the motion would not be adopted. The papers had already been before the Judiclary Committee, to have the subject. He had offered a resolution, with the changes had been held in reference to the subject. He had offered a resolution, with the changes of reference made. He alloced to thousands of diluterating been robbed from those in oldwars elecanotasses in that city, and they reduced to poverty, by has less paid to the Corporation Attracy for opening arrests, and exacted from that cits, and they reduced to poverty, by the less paid to the adopted to the saw. It a shaded to the appressions from the New York press, Common Connoll, &c., in favor of a reduction of these fees.

Mr. Bark, (cat. dem.) of N. Y., claimed to represent a portion of the city of New York in this body, and he had not been applied to by any of his constituents to legislate Hr. Dilno not of office. On the contrary, a solemn compact was entered into baren Mr. Dilno and of the office. On the contrary, a solemn compact was entered into baren Mr. Dilno and of the office. On the contrary of the oliver advise this course, and at the same time desire a law to be passed regulating the subject in future.

The resolution was adopted.

at the same time desire a law to subject in future. The resolution was adopted.

Was then taken up, after which the Assembly ad-

Assembly. Athany Feb. 7, 1854

The House took up the general orders this morning and reported progress on the bill to incorporate the United States Avylum for poor and destitute inshriates. After which the committee took up the bill to pay a adgment recorded by Messrs, McMaster and Merritt

against Siog Sing prison.

The consideration of the general orders was continued, and several local bills disposed of, after which the Assembly adjourned.

The Legislatures of other States THE MAINE LEGISLATURS - COALITION BETWEEN TH WEIGS AND PILLSBURY DEMOCRATS, ETC. AUGUSTA, MR. Feb. 7, 1854 The Crosby whigs in the Legislature, and the Pillsbury democrate, formed a coalition and elected the following counsellors:—Wm. Buxton, Thaddens Weeks, Gidsor Toeker, Charles A. Everett, Samuel P. Shaw, Horatio H. Johnson, and Theodore C. Woodman, all old line whige-and Alben Jackson, wild cat democrat, as Secretary of State.

THE MASSACGUSETTS LEGISLATURE—THE PLURALITY

SYSTEM IN BLECTIONS ADOPTED.

Bogrow, Peb. 7, 1854.
In the House to-day the amendment to the constitution by which the plurality system in elections is substitute for the majority system, was adopted by a vote of 22 yeas to 48 nays. The amendment had previously passe the Senate. The next Legislature must also pass it by two third rote, and the people accept it, before it become a law.

Fires.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

At three o'clock this morning a fire broke out in this city, in a boarding house occupied by some dozens of persons. When discovered, the flumes had made such headway as to out of all chance to the foundation of the fire broke of the foundation of the flumes are described by the docorway. An awful speciacle casual. The frantic inmates were seen at the windows surreanded by fames, and chicking for help. Four obliders were thrown into the streets, and were followed by their parents. Four persons were unable to essays, and perinked in the flumes. Of these, two were man, armed Howard and Bushy, and two were fermises, once Miss Stacy, and the other a daughter of Mr. Murphy, aged 10 years, with whom the fore-seralept, Miss Stacy and managed to seape at the communicement of the fire, but stortaining that the child was rull in the barring build its, she rushed back, determined to save it, and was not ing, she rushed back, determined to save it, and was not seen afterwards. Mr. and Mrs. Marshy, the keepers of the house, tegether with a four year old child, were badly burned. Mrs. M.'s injuries, it is feared, are fatal.

FIRE IN BOSTON.

At 2 o'clock this morning a free broke out in the wooden building on the corner of Spring has and Water street, which was partially destroyed. It was occupied by J. R. Chubolm, printer; A. D. Tuffer, hydrau is works: J. A. Haskell, lightning rod maker, and others. The premises are owned by T. H. Carier. Less about \$10,000, on which there was \$5,000 insurance. The forms of the Daily Chromice, which is printed on the premises, were destroyed, and that paper appears this morning printed only on one side.

ANOTHER STRAMBOAT BURNED. The steamer Alabama, bound from Columbus for Api lachicela, with 1,500 bales of cotton, was destroyed b fre on Saturday last. No lives were lost.

Marine Affairs.

Boston, Feb. 7, 1854
sahor yesterday morning on Marshind beach. Capit
Faster and all his crew got sahore, builty frost bill
The bark's sails were all blown away, but her hul
sound. A steamer has gone to her assistance.

EARR JULIA DEAN-STRAMER MARION. Chargeron, Feb. 6, 1854. Changeros, Fab. 6, 1854.
The bark Julia Dran, previously reported ashore, has been got off with but little damage.
The U.S. mail steamer Marion, Capt. Foster, from New York, arrived here at two o'clock this morning. Produce from the West.

Privilence, Feb. 7, 1854.
Two bundred and sixty four care, containing 1,056 tons of produce, were despatched from here on Monday for Philadelphia.
The river here measures four feet of water in the channel.

The fund collected here for the Sau Francisco resquere, as been divided as follows:-Captain Crighton, \$1,000; Captains Lowe and Stouffer, \$500 each. Captain Lowe is quits sick at his brother's residence in this city.

The receipts of the Ballmore and Ohio Raft oad duving the month of January, were \$279,000.

Interesting from the East.

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFT.—SE-VERE WEATHER, ETC.

About S o'clock last evening, the locomotive Dama's Webster, attached to an up freight train on the Northerr road exploded at Danbury, N. H., killing Michael Mit-chell, the engineer.

Ealem harbor is from over nearly down to Nagas Head. The Kenns becriver, at Bath, is also from suffi-ciently strong to allow people to cross with sleighs. At Concord, N. H., at 6 o'clock this morning, the thermome-ter was 26 degrees below zero—and at Concord, Mass., it was 21½ deg. below.

Markets.
Charleston, Feb. 6, 1851.
The Arabia's news has depressed our market for outlook.
The sales to day were 900 bales, at 7 \(\frac{1}{2} \) a 10 \(\frac{1}{2} \). Cotton .- Sales to day, 2,200 bales, at 8 a 10 % o.

John Van Buren and the Nebraska Question.

LETTER FROM COL. CLEMENS. On Monday last we stated that a highly interesting correspondence had taken place with regard to the No bracks question, between Mr. John Van Buren and Cof Clemens, ex Secator from Alabama, in which the former gentleman made an appeal to the venerable Gen. Cass. to "get into line with the Northern democracy," by going against the bill. We are now enabled to publish the reply of Col. Clamens, which we find introduced as follows

in the Albasy Atlas of last evening:—

We publish below a letter from the Hon J. Clemens, late United States Senator from Alabama, on the Nebraska bill. It was addressed to a democrat of New York, with whom Mr. Clamens was associated in the contest of 1853, in advecacy of the election of Gen. Pierce, and is support of the Battimere compromises which declared the finality of the existing compromises of the slavery question by Gongrees, and deprecated the renewal of agitation. No man has a better right to speak on this subject than Col. Clemens. He took part is the struggle of 1850, which resulted to the compromise of that year. After its passage and its approval at Ballimore, he gave us here at the North did not revive it, the South sever would. The people here agreed with him; but after a year of auspicous peace, we find ourselves in the midet of a now agitation. For this the South is not responsible; and we give Col. Clemens' letter (though rot designed for publication) is its defence, and in justification of his henor:—

To How John Van Burges. Washington, Feb. 4. 1864. in the Albany Atlas of last evening :---

the defence, and in justification of his honor:—
To Hon. Johns Van Burnes. Washington, Feb. 4 1854.
My Dear Sir.— Your after of yestercay has just been received, and I squee with youth most of its suggestions. The less that is said upon the subject of slavery the better will it be for all parties, and such I am sure is they can be suffered by the subject of slavery the better will it be for all parties, and such I am sure is they can be suffered by the subject of the North shortlyfall in love with slavery. We believe the fastitution to be a good one—you think differently. Let each enjoy his sum opinion, and refrain from any interference with the rights or prejudees of the other. The sentiments which you have leard me express on the stump are not mine only, but those of the Southers people, almost without exception. Agriculation in any form is what we object to; and the politician who re animates a subject which we foodly hoped was buried forever miscalculates radly if he expests to be received with favor by us.

All that I considered pecassary in the Nebraska bill.

a subject which we feadly hoped was buried forever, miscalculates radly if he expects to be received with the your by us.

All that I considered measanty in the Nebraska bill, was, that it should be an exact copy of the New Mexicobill, except, of course, the name and description of boundaries. Yeu are sware that I am fully committed against the doctrines of General Cases's Nicholson letter, yet we both vote detectfully for the New Mexicobill. It seemed to me to be common ground upon which all reasonable man night stand. It left the subject of clavery where the Constitution left it, and did not investe that constitution meant.

I am too much engage! with professional duties to pay much attention to positios, but I think I have seen enough to be certain that the Nebraska bill, as reported by Mr. Dougles, will pass, and I think I can forces the consequences. That hey will be anything but agreeable seems you clear to admit of a doubt. A floodgate will be opposed, and a torrect turned locae upon the country which will sweep away in its devantating course every vestics of the compromise of 1840. I do not speak of its immediate effects—I lock beyond. For the present it may be looked upon at the South as a book and by a portion of the North as a triumph over faust leism. The word passe will be upon at the South as a book among the myrite tree and rate, "We have passed to and foo shrough the earth, and heloid all the earth atteth still and is at rest"—were see that all is peace—but I greatly fear that they will soon find they have raised a spirit which will wing its way through a torm and tempest to the funeral pyre of the republic.

To shide in good faith by the compromise of 1850, and.

through atom and tempes to the market pitch republic.

To shide in good faith by the compromise of 1850, and the platform of Baltimore, is both the cost of safety and the post of honor. I repeat, we of the Scath sak nothing but to be left alore. We have not moved in this matter, but it is we who must suffer, unless Northern men, who see and appreciate our postion, will do us justice before your own people. You can do this perhaps more effectually than any man at the North and if it did not imply an actival gastelon i would sak you to do it. As it is, ide ion, I would ask you to do it. As it is, not doubt you, and consider the request unnecessary.

Hoping to have the pleasure of meeting you very soos, i remain very truly, yours, &c.

JEX. CLEMENS.

Arrival of the Philadelphia.

Budd, commander, arrived yesterday. She left New Orleans for New York, via Havana, at S A. M. of the 2750 ult., but was unable to cross the bar until the next morning. She arrived off the Moro Castle early on the events of the 30th. Having landed the mails and passengers and taken a supply of coal, she sailed at 8 A. M. on the 17th inst. for this port.

The Philadelphia has encountered heavy gales from the philadelphia has encountered heavy gales from the property of the

west and northwest, accompanied with a tremendous head The following are the passengers of the Philadelphia The following are the passergars of the Philadelphia—Lieut, J. Edwards, U. S. A.: Lieut, E. H. Day, U. S. A.: Dr. Simpson, U. S. A.: O. S. Watson, J. Stuart, B. Cappe, Miss Marian Ressell, Mrs. K. Colmet and two children; W. Durbridge, Mr. H. Conway, Mary Conway, and 59 others in the steerage.

In Havana the weather was remarkably mild and salgbricus. The Black Warrior left Havana at 6 A. M. of the

The Historical Society. The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Soci was held last evening at their rooms in the University the Hon Luther Bradish in the chair. The minutes the last meeting being read and approved, The Treasurer, Mr. Chauncey, made his annual report

for the year 1853, as follows: -Belance shown in last year's report...... \$ 451 ST Amount received from dues, life membership and

Disbursements during the year. \$4,420 82
Amount in hands of librarian 500 66
Balance in hands of the treasurer 690 46

The Wicchel Case.

New York, 50 Pearl Street, Feb. 7, 1854.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, E29.—

PRACE STR.

JAMES GORDON HENNETT, EEQ.—

DEAR SIR.—

As you have published my case, and the answer of the
Secretary of State, you have shown by it the consistency
of our government. From the day you published it, my
case belongs to the public and the press. The present
European governments are of course much pleased with
the answer of Mr. Marcy, and I heave are rything in the
hands of Americans, as I have fulfilled my duty by
going to Washington and informing the government of
what had happened to me, and with this has ended my
action suttrely. I am now informed that Mr. Schieden,
from Bremen, has denied to some members of Congress,
or of the Cabinet, my statement in relation to Sceman,
and I am sure you will, therefore, oblige me by inverting
the anclosed letter. I don't want to be misrepresented
behind the coor. I have stated the truth, and stand to
it; let the contradiction close out openly. In Europe
they have right, and are right, but the truth is something
clee in this country. I hope you will do me justies; they be the truth is something
clee in this country. I hope you will do me justies; they have look and therefore an avenue; I know that pretty they have right, and are right; but the truth is something else in this country. I hope you will do me justice; that we lost, and therefore is me wong; I know that practice well, but that man who will call me a lar is yet unborn. Your obedient servant,

Nam YORK, Feb. 7, 1854.

To Rumano Schimiten, Fed the Republic of Bramen.

Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Bramen.

Sine-To different persons of official character you have denied my statement in relation to what happer edge me in May last, while I was in the hands of "as Brames authorities. As I have stated facts correctly and in truth, and my case row belonging to U.s public, I begroom, in the name of both, to contrad" at them through he press. Your obedient servant,

FRECK. WINDHER.